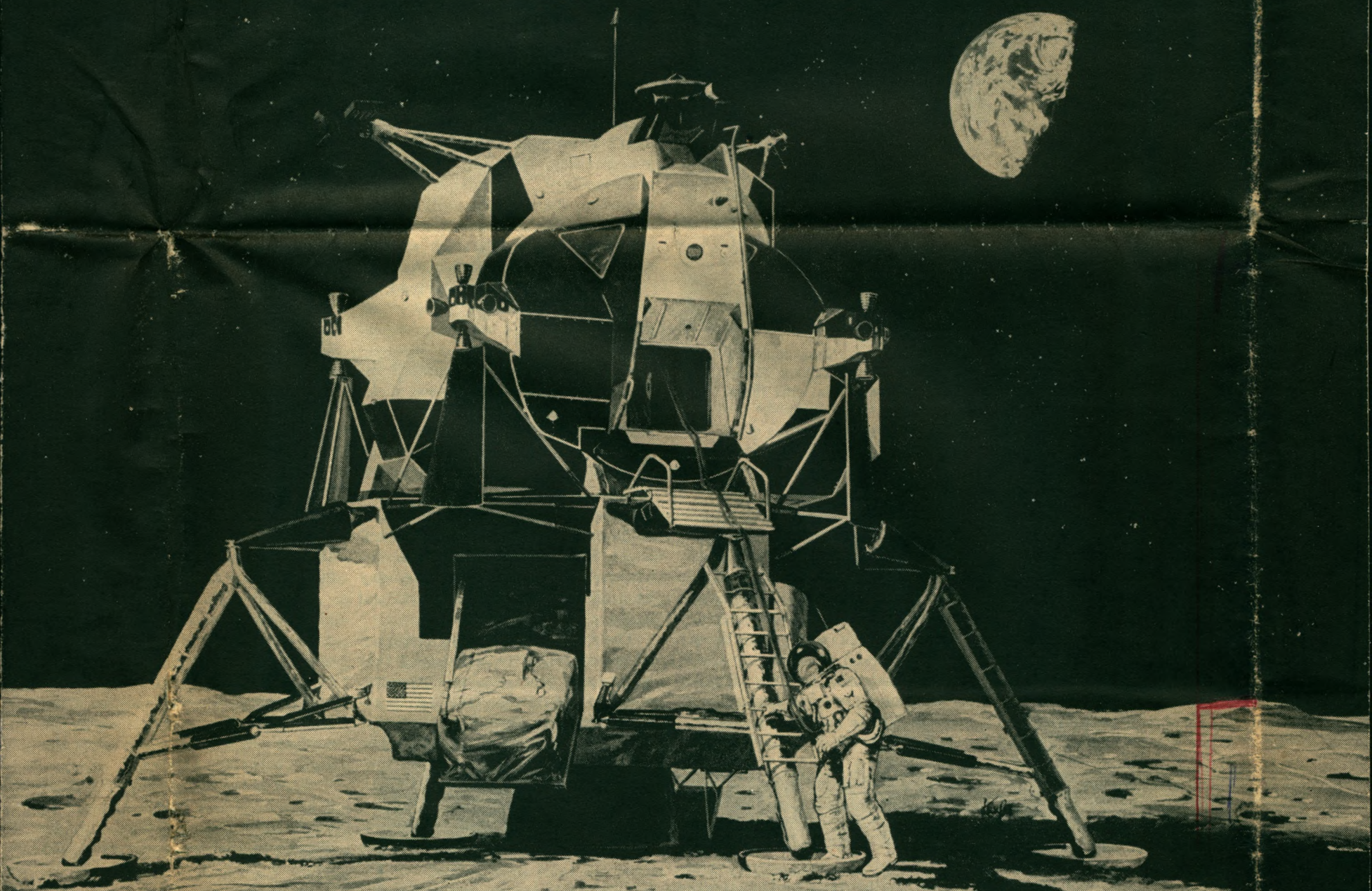


# Junior Review



## Moon Now — Mars Next?

*He wore a \$300,000 space suit which was so bulky he couldn't bend over. Yet he walked lightly over the rocky surface. Because he was where he was, he weighed only one-sixth as much as he had back home. His name was Neil Armstrong, and his footprints on the moon signaled a new age of discovery which may take men to Mars by the end of this century.*

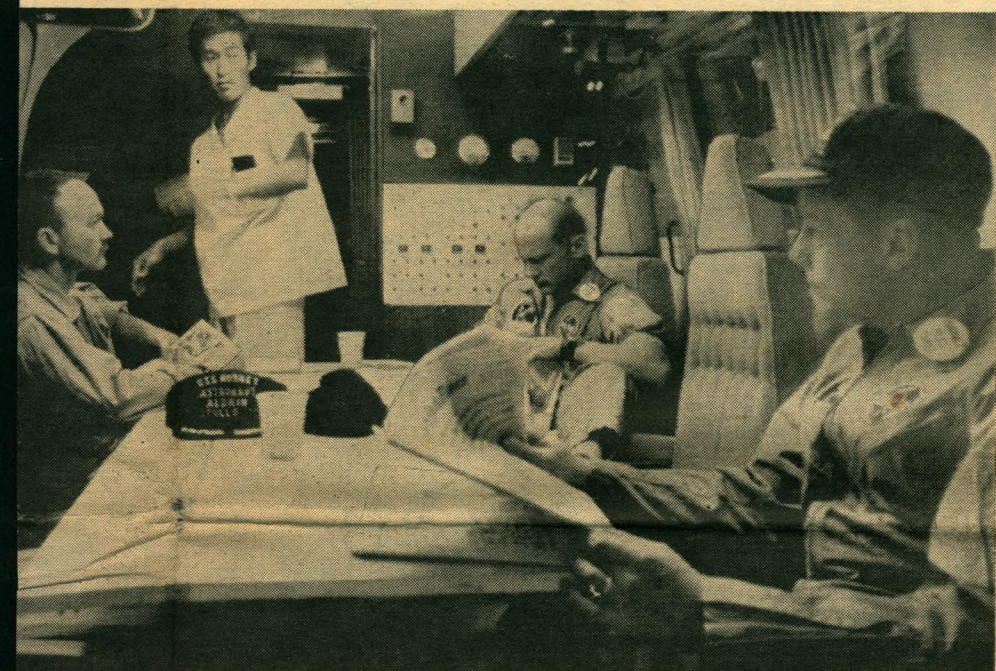
**P**EOPLE used to joke when they talked about Martians. But now there's a lot of talk about an expedition to the "Red Planet" located millions of miles

from earth. The thought of putting men on Mars sounds fantastic, but some people say it's just a matter of time before the wild adventure becomes a reality.

Thomas Paine, top administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), has this to say about the future: "While the moon has been the focus of our efforts, the true goal is far more than being able to land on the moon, as though it were a celestial Mount Everest to be climbed. The real goal is to demonstrate the capability for interplanetary travel."

*(Please turn to page 2)*





Apollo 11 astronauts relax in a plush quarantine vehicle, following their moon trip. They are, from left to right: Michael Collins, Edwin Aldrin, and Neil Armstrong. An engineer (standing) is with them.

NASA FROM UPI

## ON TO MARS?

(Continued from page 1)

**One Step to Beyond?** The Apollo 11 moon landing is only a first "step." Plans call for manned moon-landing flights every four months. Apollo 12 is scheduled for November. Much time in between will be needed to debrief returning crews and to analyze samples of the moon substances which they bring back.

The landings will progress from "safe" lunar sites to more rugged territories. By March 1971, the schedule calls for Apollo 16 to set down inside the dangerous crater Tycho, which lies halfway between the moon's equator and its north pole.

As one scientist explained, "Imagine that we were exploring North America. We'd start with the plains, then we'd go to a high plateau, like the one around Denver. From there we would go to rugged places such as the Grand Canyon and Yellowstone."

### JUNIOR REVIEW

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To find out more about the atmosphere and environment of Mars, unmanned spacecraft of the Mariner and Viking series would continue their probes, relaying information back to earth. A round-trip journey to Mars, which some experts say will happen in the 1980s, would take at least nine months. Studies are now under way to determine if man can live in space that long.

**Is It Worth It?** If a Mars landing is to become a reality, national enthusiasm will be needed to achieve it. Some people are calling for a slowdown in our country's space program.

They say the money spent for exploring the heavens could better be used for human wants right here on earth. Large sums are needed to wipe out city slums, fight disease, and improve education. "Why spend so much to go to other planets," they ask, "when life is so poor for so many people around the world?"

Figures gathered by the United Nations show that more than half the people on earth suffer from *malnutrition*, or a poor diet. Three million persons die of starvation every year. "Let's get our heads out of the skies," critics say, "and concentrate our energies on down-to-earth problems."

Other Americans believe our nation's space plans must move full speed ahead. They point out that many benefits have already been gained.

Space medicine is helping man in his fight against illness and disease. For example, a new technique which

clears up space pictures of the moon and Mars can also clarify X rays. Equipment developed to keep track of the health of the astronauts in space enables doctors to study a large number of hospital patients—from a distance. There's more.

Satellites not only relay TV shows over oceans, but also collect valuable weather information. In time, they may make surveys of mineral resources.

Space exploration has increased man's knowledge of many sciences—astronomy, physics, chemistry, and geology. Experiments conducted on the moon may give information on the occasional wobbling of the earth, which some experts think is related to earthquakes. If the "wobble" were understood, it might be possible to predict when earthquakes would occur, thus sparing human lives.

**Countless Ideas.** Information collected by satellites may soon make it possible to farm and fish more effectively. At a time when there are warnings about the world's food supply, such information could be invaluable.

Materials developed for spaceships and space suits have practical uses. The silicone rubber in the astronauts' boots, for example, may be used as membranes for artificial lungs.

The space program is forcing man to make strides in technology that lead to new processes, new products, and new industries. One NASA official estimates there have been over 2,500 such changes already. The list includes unburnable cloth, protective paints, freeze-dried foods, and strong, lightweight plastics.

Besides such immediate achievements, much information will be

held in the storehouse of man's knowledge. As time goes on, experts will undoubtedly learn how to put it to practical use for the betterment of all peoples. For attempting the "ridiculous" and the "impossible" in his past history, man has never gone unrewarded.

**That Magnificent Moment.** Millions of people throughout the world were unified in the viewing of the first step in man's most limitless adventure. All over the world, with only a few exceptions—such as China and North Viet Nam—people crowded close to TV sets to be part of the soul-stirring second. The eyes of the world were on Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin as they walked on the lunar surface.

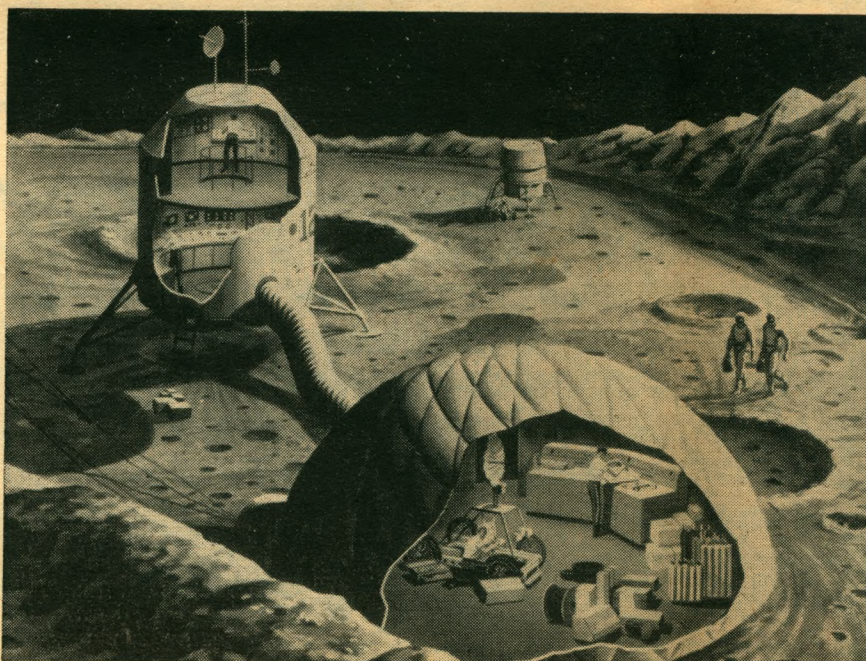
The near flawless performance by the three Apollo 11 astronauts—and the 5,000,000 parts in the space launcher and vehicles—earned both awe and profound respect. Clearly, mankind had entered a magnificent new age.

### The Moon Itself

Some things are already known about the moon. There is no air, rain, or wind. Lunar gravity is one-sixth that of earth, which means that a 180-pound man weighs only 30 pounds on the moon.

One thing that space probes had already discovered is the existence of *mascons*, or mass concentrations of matter, beneath the circular moon "seas." Exactly what the mascons are is unknown; they may be giant iron meteorites buried beneath the surface. At any rate, they alter the flight paths of spacecraft.

What is the moon made of? Does it have a volcanic past? Answers to these and other questions may be discovered through study of the 55



ROY SCARFO FOR GENERAL ELECTRIC

Glimpse of the future . . . An artist gives his conception of a space station built to support a 12-man crew on the moon for six months.





LIFT-OFF

Is space exploration worth its high price tag? The cartoonist presents two views. Some people believe it will lift mankind into a new era—away from hunger, poverty, and ignorance. Others believe we must solve pressing problems on earth before making further explorations of outer space.



"COME ON, DEAR. THE CHILDREN ARE HUNGRY."

LEPELLEY IN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

pounds of rocks brought back by the astronauts.

Scientists are now studying these "imported" items. They warn, however, that science does not come up with quick answers. As one geologist commented, "The answers come in very small steps, some backward, some forward, and some sideways." But early studies seem to indicate that the moon, like the earth, has a surface crust and hard inner core. Active volcanoes dot some moon areas, it is believed.

**Moon Bugs.** Just as the moon rocks were placed in isolation, so were the returning Apollo 11 heroes—Armstrong, Aldrin, and Collins. The possible existence of deadly germs was the reason for the strictest quarantine ever enforced on earth. Lunar "bugs" unknown to man, could have been carried by the astronauts or the spacecraft, creating the possibility of deadly epidemics among earthlings.

Elaborate precautions were thus taken to isolate the trio. Their temporary home was a sealed, 83,000-square-foot quarantine area.

#### Price Tags

In 1961, President John Kennedy made a moon-landing mission a national goal for this decade. In the eight years since that time, the cost of progressive flights in the Mercury, Gemini, and Apollo programs has totaled over \$25 billion. This compares with the annual \$50 billion for Federal health, education, and welfare programs and the \$29 billion spent annually in Viet Nam.

Unless our country maps out a program for the 1970s, it will witness the breakup of the highly organized and amazing industry of the national space effort. NASA has no space money authorized for manned space flights after 1972.

**Grand Tour.** Those eager to continue or step up the space efforts are particularly eager that the United States should send an unmanned spacecraft on a planetary

"grand tour." In 1976, 1977, and 1978, the planets in our solar system will be so arranged that a planetary game of "leapfrog" will be possible.

A single spacecraft could be sent past Jupiter in such a way that it would then turn from its direction and move past Saturn. There it would be relayed to Uranus and Neptune, to complete a 10-year cruise of the outer planetary region.

Closeup pictures would be taken as the ship passed each sphere. A similar arrangement of the planets will not occur again for 180 years. So space scientists are anxious to take advantage of the unusual happening. Such a journey would cover billions of miles.

#### And Now?

It didn't take the brilliant expedition of Apollo 11 to inform man of the smallness of his own planet or the vastness of the universe. But the actual unshackling of his foothold on earth caused all of us to focus our attention on these realities.

With this message, "Houston, Tranquility Base here. The Eagle has landed," a new era in the destiny of man was opened. Since then, it has occurred to many persons that the same determination and know-how needed to go to the moon could be used to tackle the problems on earth—perhaps even to achieve the "impossible dream" of our time—world peace. Then, man would step into a bright new future. There would be wonderful truth in the words printed on the metal plaque which the Apollo 11 crew left on the moon: "We came in peace for all mankind."

—By PAULETTE SKIRBUNT

#### Words to Remember

**malnutrition**—a poor, or faulty, diet.  
**mascons**—the unidentified concentrations of matter beneath the moon's surface.

## GREAT DAYS FROM THE PAGES OF HISTORY

Setting forth from the cradle of his civilization, man has moved to search out all the lands of his planet. Great traders like the ancient Minoans and Phoenicians traveled to areas far from their own shores. Marco Polo visited the emperor of Cathay and inspired others to seek new ways to old places.

ON his way to the Far East, Columbus bumped into a whole new world quite by accident. The discovery opened half the globe to further exploration. Ferdinand Magellan's crew, resorting to eating the ships' rats in order to survive a three-year journey, completed the first voyage around the world in 1522. More than three centuries later, Henry Stanley and Dr. David Livingstone ventured into deepest Africa to see the unseen.

#### Poles and Tall Peaks

Norwegian explorer Roald Amundsen braved the blizzards at the bottom of the world to stand at the South Pole. That was on December 14, 1911. Two years earlier, America's Robert Peary became the first to reach the North Pole. The U. S. atomic submarine *Nautilus* crossed the pole beneath the waves in 1958—the first vessel ever to do so.

Man has also climbed the highest peaks on Planet Earth. Mount Everest, which stood for so long as a

challenge to the adventurous, was first scaled by New Zealand's Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay, from Nepal, in 1953.

#### Taming the Skies

Man's journey into the skies has brought many adventures. In 1927, the "Lone Eagle" Charles Lindbergh was first to fly nonstop across the Atlantic. Modern-day aquanauts have plunged to the depths of the sea in specially designed craft. Yet the ocean is still a great, unexplored frontier.

The International Geophysical Year 1957-58 was a program of cooperative scientific investigation in all areas of the world. Participants from many lands explored the earth, inside and out.

And now space beckons mankind. Since April 12, 1961, when the Russian cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin became the first human to orbit the earth, the world has been treated to a variety of sky adventures. These exploits reached a peak when two astronauts walked on the moon, while a third waited in the Apollo spacecraft Columbia to take them home.

What amazing things man will discover in the future is a question for the wildest imaginations. But to learn secrets of the universe, brave men have always been willing to put their lives on the line.



# THE BLACK AMERICAN

## CHAPTER I – THE CROSSING

*(This is the first in a series of articles on the history of the black American—yesterday and today. The story begins with the long, torturous voyage of the slaves from their homes in Africa to the New World—a journey which cut all ties with the past.)*

**Africa: Dark Continent . . . Continent of the Unknown? Not really. Africa has not been so much unknown as it has been ignored. A glimpse at its history offers some surprises.**

**A**FRICA has a rich heritage, ranging from the lives of the primitive Bushmen to the contributions of highly developed peoples. Great civilizations grew up on this vast continent in ancient times. Kingdoms developed and powerful rulers exerted their will over large territories. Cities were hubs of activity. Palaces and temples were built; trade was conducted with far-away places.

The fertile Nile River Valley enabled Egypt to build a highly advanced civilization. Ghana, a state in West Africa, had been ruled by at

least 44 kings by 300 A. D. It was a strong state and a trader of gold. There was so much gold, in fact, that one monarch used a large nugget as a hitching post for his horse.

Mali, an even larger state, stretched from the Atlantic Coast to the borders of present-day Nigeria, and from the edge of forest lands into the Sahara. The most famous ruler of this Negro Moslem empire lived in the 14th Century. His name was Mansa (ruler) Musa, and he became the most powerful man in all of Africa. On a journey to Mecca—the holy city of Islam—thousands of persons escorted him.

Mansa Musa displayed fantastic wealth, taking five million dollars' worth of gold with him for bestowing gifts. During his reign, he made alliances with other Islamic rulers and expanded his domain by war. As a result, Mali became one of the world's largest empires of that ancient time.

A 14th Century visitor to Mali wrote: "The Negroes have a greater hatred of injustice than any other people. There is complete security in their country. Neither traveler

nor inhabitant has anything to fear from robbers or men of violence."

### City of Learning

The kingdom of Songhay took over Mali and gave the world Timbuktu. The city's great university attracted students throughout Africa. A Moorish traveler reported that there were doctors, priests, judges, a princely palace and splendid court—and books—in Songhay.

Other leaders were also known by rulers of non-African lands. The 15th Century Emperor of China, for instance, would have had a hard time forgetting the Swahili chieftain who sent him a giraffe.

Between 1000 and 1700, cities on the east coast—such as Kilwa—played an important role in African life. Ruins of palaces and mosques (places of worship) have been found there, revealing the advancement of the people. Trade went on across the Indian Ocean to Arabia and to the Far East—India and China.

### Empires Grow

Much of the history of inland regions is unknown. But just as in other places, Africa was the scene

of people on the move—people looking for new places to settle or new opportunities for trade. Governments changed as kings took command of tribes. The kings built up empires to control, and empires warred with one another.

By the end of the 15th Century, Africa rivaled Europe in many cultural achievements, although these were often not appreciated by later conquerors. News of Africa's wealth spread, but European sailors were prevented from reaching many parts of Africa by dangerous winds and the lack of proper instruments on their ships.

### Europeans Arrive

When Portuguese sailors finally traveled around the tip of Africa, they brought trouble with them, for they plundered the cities they "discovered." Many southeastern coastal towns never recovered from these pirate raids.

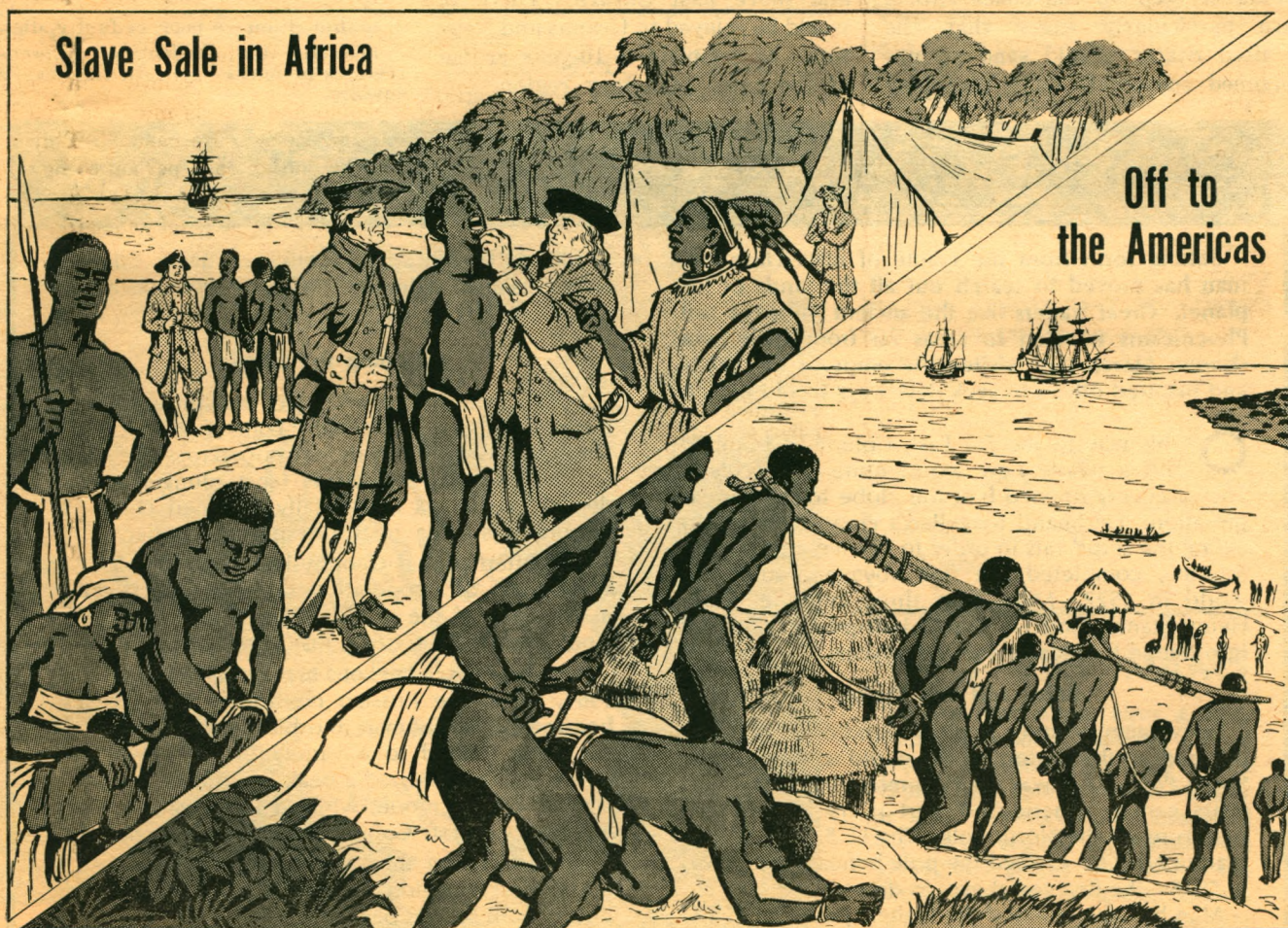
By the 1500s, a kind of slavery already existed in Africa's tribal and state systems—just as it did on other continents. Men captured in war became servants of the conqueror. Lawbreakers were sometimes enslaved as punishment. African chiefs sold both war prisoners and criminals. This trade soon expanded.

European traders, appearing on the scene, offered a variety of goods from Europe in exchange for slaves. Few of these slaves were kidnapped by the Europeans. Most were sold to the whites by other Africans. Soon this practice could not be stopped. The African chiefs knew if they refused to trade people, the Europeans would swap goods with others who were willing to do so.

**Expansion of the Slave Trade.** Western Europe engaged in the slave trade in the 15th and 16th Centuries. By the end of the 15th Century, between 700 and 800 slaves were brought to Portugal annually. But there was little future for slavery in Europe, since the white population needed the available jobs.

But workers were needed in the New World where the soil was well suited for growing two products that were much in demand in Europe. Large numbers of plantation workers were required to plant and harvest sugarcane and tobacco.

The "Great Circuit" trade had Europeans buying cheap goods at home (cotton cloth and hardware) and exchanging them in Western Africa for captives, who were then



CIVIC EDUCATION SERVICE TRANSPARENCIES

Unlike other immigrants, the Negroes did not come to America of their own free choice. Taken forcibly away from Africa, there was little hope they could ever return to their homelands.



taken across the Atlantic and sold as slaves. Some of the sea captains bought sugar and tobacco and took them back to Europe to sell at high prices. Then the route was repeated—from Europe to Africa to America and back again.

African slaves were brought to the New World almost as soon as the white colonists came. The trade to the Americas officially began in 1517, although there were African slaves in Haiti as early as 1501. By 1549, the West Indies were importing more than 10,000 a year. In 1619, 20 Negroes were brought to the Jamestown colony in Virginia by Dutch traders.

Slavery was not based entirely on color. There were white slaves, too. Many New World colonists were forced migrants—paupers or rebels. Some were kidnapped children, others were “apprentices for life.” The difference was that their children would be free. Most Negroes, as it turned out, were to be held in perpetual bondage. Their children would also be slaves.

### Terrible Toll

Competition among the Dutch, French, and English reached its peak in the 1700s, when England managed to monopolize most of the slave trade. The English outlawed this trade in 1807, but illegal slave trade continued until mid-century.

There are no accurate figures on the number of slaves taken by force out of their homelands and transported across the sea. However, estimates range from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 and as high as 15,000,000.

**Effect on Africa.** Many countries in Africa were ruined by the slave trade because large numbers of their strongest men and women were taken away. Moreover, Europeans eager to obtain prisoner-of-war captives encouraged tribal warfare in Africa. African culture began to decline as many people who would have made contributions to their country's progress were removed.

**Torturous Journey.** The voyage of the slaves across the ocean lasted from six to ten weeks and was one of terrible misery. Before the trip began, the Africans were chained together in twos. Then they were packed into the slave ship, where they had to lie in rows squeezed together. Anyone who moved would hurt himself or others.

The Africans were “stored” on bare, hard floors. During a stormy crossing, the skin on a captive's elbows could be worn all the way to the bone. Under such crowded and filthy conditions the coming of daylight often revealed that some of the living were chained to the dead. An estimated 12 percent perished and

were thrown overboard during each voyage.

The slaves were fed two meals a day and the diet was monotonous—boiled rice, corn meal, or stewed yams. Horse beans, the cheapest food available in Europe, were often given to them. Accustomed to a native African diet, the captives especially hated these beans.

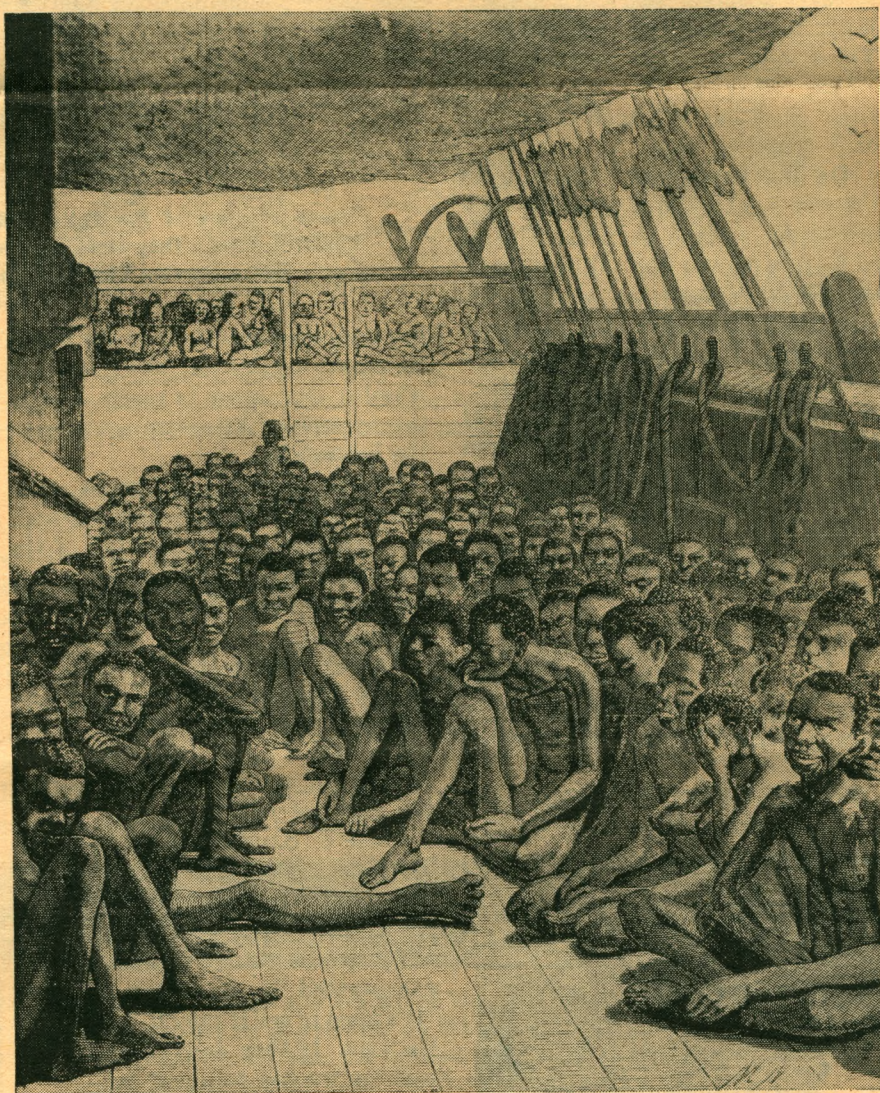
A doctor aboard one slave ship wrote this account of the voyage:

“After the morning meal came a joyless ceremony called dancing the

but not for their amusement. The captain ordered them to sing, and they sang songs of sorrow. Their sickness, the fear of being beaten, their hunger, and the memory of their country are the usual subjects.”

The hold of the ship was filthy. Suicide attempts, though sometimes prevented by the crew, were frequent. Many slaves, in utter despair and physical suffering, lost the will to live, refused to eat, and welcomed death.

When the voyage was near its end,



Life aboard a slave ship was one of terrible misery. Cramped quarters, poor food, and disease plagued the passengers. Many died because they lacked the will to live any longer.

slaves. Those who were in irons were ordered to stand up and make what motions they could, leaving a passage for such as were out of irons to dance around the deck. . . . While sailors stalked around, each with a cat-o'-nine tails (a whip made of nine knotted cords) in his right hand, the men slaves jumped in their irons until their ankles were bleeding flesh.

Music was provided by a slave thumping on a broken drum or an upturned kettle, or by an African banjo, if there was one aboard, or perhaps by a sailor with a bagpipe or fiddle. The slaves were also told to sing.

One eyewitness said, “They sing,

the slaves were sometimes given larger meals to fatten them for market. Once in the New World, the captains would go ashore to arrange for disposing of their human cargoes.

*(The next chapter begins with the landing of the first Negroes in Jamestown, Virginia, in 1619, and traces the growth of slavery in the American colonies.)*

Would you like to learn more about the Atlantic slave trade? If so, you will want to read Chapter 5 in *Black Cargoes*, by Daniel P. Mannix (The Viking Press, 1965). The account of life on a slave ship is taken from that book.

## in the mail

**P**lease help me! Last year I was so unpopular—even with the girls in my own class. I'm afraid it's going to be the same this year. I dress nicely and try hard to be friendly. But they all seem to dislike me.

First of all, stop thinking of yourself as an unpopular girl. Think of yourself as you really are—a friendly girl who likes others. Actually, your problem is how to get into the swing of things instead of being on the sidelines. Isn't that it?

Make a list of your talents and abilities. Are you putting them to work? How about joining a club at school or trying out for the team? Can you sing? It's fun to be in a chorus. Why not write a story for your school paper, draw a poster to advertise a play, or work up an exhibit for the science fair? You have as good a chance to succeed as anyone else, and these activities will help you win friends who share your interests.

Invite a new girl to go to the library with you or to come over to your house after school. If she can't make it that day, ask her again.

To be friendly takes confidence. You have to believe that other people like you as much as you like them. Relax! Be casual! This will make you an easy person to be with.

Above all, refuse to feel sorry for yourself. Time is on your side—give it a chance. Your self-confidence will grow as you put new ideas to work in the coming weeks. Good luck!

*Do you think it's all right for 14-year-olds to dye their hair? I think so, but my mother doesn't agree. Most beauticians would agree with your mother. They might say, “Your hair is much too pretty to tint now. Why not wait until it needs it?”*

*How can I be a better sport when I take part in games? I hate to lose! The desire to win—to excel in whatever you do—isn't a bad trait. Yet nobody likes a poor loser. A fellow who takes defeat or victory in stride is admired by everyone.*

Remember this: The good sport always gives his teammates a share of the credit for all successes. And when the team loses, he takes a share of the blame, whether it was really his fault or not.

—BY HAZEL L. ELDRIDGE



# CHANGING WAR IN VIET NAM

"In the final analysis, it is their war," President John F. Kennedy once stated. "They are the ones who have to win it or lose it. We can help them . . . but they have to win it, the people of Viet Nam against the communists."

It is their country and their war.

For more than a decade, South Viet Nam has engaged in a grim struggle against communist foes from within (the Viet Cong) and the North Viet Nameese from without. The war-weary people have weathered destruction, terrorism, and great loss of life.

At times, the costly battle has seemed like *our* war . . . \$79,000,000 a day . . . over 37,000 American lives lost. But now the U. S. role is changing. Allied gains on the battlefield and anti-war protests at home have made their marks. Uncle Sam is gradually shifting the burden of the fighting back to the Viet Nameese forces.

## Change of Direction?

In June, President Nixon signaled a turning point in the war when he announced that 25,000 U. S. troops would be withdrawn from South Viet Nam. The timetable for further withdrawals will depend on progress of the Paris peace talks, the performance of the South Viet

Nameese army, and moves by North Viet Nam to withdraw its troops.

Uncle Sam will continue to support South Viet Nam for some time to come. Yet before long the Asian country will have to stand a *crucial*, or severe, test: Is its army ready to carry a bigger share of the fighting? Can President Nguyen Van Thieu rally his people behind a free, stable government? Answers to these questions will spell the future of South Viet Nam.

**On the Battlefield.** The tide of the war has turned since U. S. combat troops arrived in 1965. Thanks to U. S. weapons and military skill, the allies stopped an almost certain communist take-over in South Viet Nam. Yet military leaders are quick to admit the "staying power" of the enemy. President Ho Chi Minh, the long-time leader of North Viet Nam, is still determined to unite the two Viet Nams under communist rule.

Few observers would estimate how many U. S. lives would be lost in trying to achieve a full military victory. In fact, some claim that the war is not "winnable" in the usual sense. Red guerrillas could harass South Viet Nam for decades to come.

Trained by U. S. officers and equipped with modern weapons, the South Viet Nameese Army (ARVN)



These Marines of the Third Division had good reason for wearing cheerful grins. They were on their last mission against the enemy, before leaving Viet Nam and heading home to the U.S.A.

has improved greatly over the years. However, opinions vary as to whether that army is ready or willing to replace American soldiers on the battlefield.

Of the 25,000 U. S. troops withdrawn from Viet Nam this summer, two brigades were pulled out of the Mekong Delta. The GI's had scored big gains in that former Viet Cong stronghold.

Taking over in the Mekong Delta is the Seventh Division of the ARVN. One of its officers vows: "This war is our war. We must fight it for ourselves, and I guarantee that we will."

Some U. S. officers aren't so sure. They say the ARVN still tends to use outdated military tactics, to panic under fire, and to lack persistence in seeking the enemy. One exasperated U. S. officer claimed: "It's time to see if they'll . . . carry the load. If they don't, then there's nothing we can do about it."

Other observers point out that ARVN has improved and may continue to do so as its responsibilities increase. Nor will the army lack weapons. Large numbers of U. S. gunboats, planes, and ships have already been turned over to the South Viet Nameese.

**Political Outlook.** As important as the shooting war is the struggle for a free, stable government. President Thieu, a talented politician, tries to win support for his anti-communist government despite serious handicaps. One is the shifting political scene in Saigon where some 40 political parties compete, form alliances, and then change from day to day. Another is the constant conflict between the country's Roman Catholic minority and the Buddhist majority. And then there is the overwhelming problem of winning the *allegiance* (support and loyalty) of Viet Nameese farmers, who have been threatened, bribed, wooed, and plundered by communists and non-communists.

Some of President Thieu's methods for achieving unity have aroused U. S. criticism. Reporters have been warned not to print articles which are unfavorable to the Thieu regime. Over 30 local newspapers have been shut down.

However, Mr. Thieu claims that opposition cannot be encouraged while the war is going on. The Buddhists, he maintains, hold demonstrations which are forbidden under the war laws. Censorship of the press is necessary to prevent communist propaganda, or communist ideas and beliefs, from spreading.

President Thieu receives praise on at least one front—land reform. Most of the 17,000,000 South Viet Nameese are farmers who lease land from wealthy landowners. Rents run from a third to a half of their total crop. The high rents have reduced most farmers to a poor existence.

Sometimes the Viet Cong have driven the owners off and then given the land to individual farmers. Although the communists taxed the

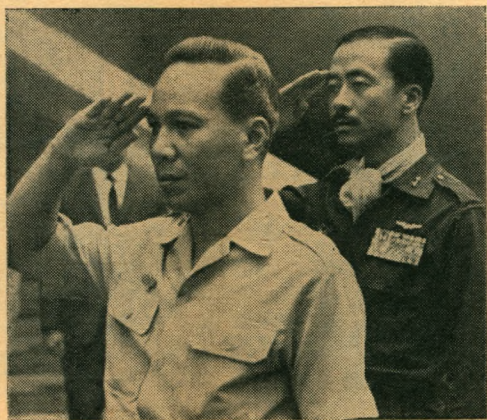


## TWO VIET NAMS

The two Viet Nams form a long, narrow area about half the size of Texas. A political boundary at the 17th parallel splits Viet Nam roughly in half. The 20,400,000 people of the North slightly outnumber the 17,400,000 people who live in the South. Although most Viet Nameese speak the same language, dialects vary. Laos, Cambodia, and the two Viet Nams were once part of a French colony called Indochina.



# NEWS QUIZ



South Viet Nam's President Thieu (left) is shown with the country's Vice President, Nguyen Cao Ky.

people, the charges were lower than the former rents. When the South Viet Nameese government tried to restore the land to its owners and collect rent, they met stiff opposition. Under a new plan, thousands of landlords will be paid for their fields, which will then be given free of charge to about 600,000 tenant farmers.

If all goes as expected, the Viet Nameese farmers will have a new stake in their country's future. Hopefully, they will cast their lot with the anti-communist government.

**Paris Talks.** The Viet Cong added a new question mark to the Paris peace talks when they announced the formation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) in June. The communist PRG claims to be the real government of South Viet Nam. Led by Russia and Red China, some communist nations have recognized the PRG as the official government of South Viet Nam.

Unless the tide of the war changes drastically, the PRG will be a government in name only. Nevertheless, its birth may signal a new, harder

line on the part of the communist representatives in the Paris peace talks.

**The Big Picture.** While Americans and South Viet Nameese have been fighting in Viet Nam, dramatic changes have occurred in Asia. The dispute between Russia and Red China has become more bitter. An anti-communist government has taken the reins in Indonesia. Relations between Malaysia and Indonesia—once dangerously close to war—have improved. And despite its many problems, the government of South Viet Nam has grown more stable and its army stronger.

Looking toward the future, former Secretary of Defense Clark Clifford writes: "In the long run, the security of the Pacific region will depend upon the ability of the countries there to meet the growing demands of their own people. No military strength we can bring to bear can give them internal stability or popular acceptance."

The Viet Nam war may be far from over. Despite troop withdrawals, Uncle Sam may have to keep some soldiers and considerable supplies in South Viet Nam for years to come. But hopefully, the United States may—in time—be able to turn over the burdens of the conflict to the South Viet Nameese.

—BY NANCY HALL

## Words to Remember

**crucial**—severe; full of uncertainty.  
**allegiance**—loyalty or devotion to a leader or government.

## Pronunciations

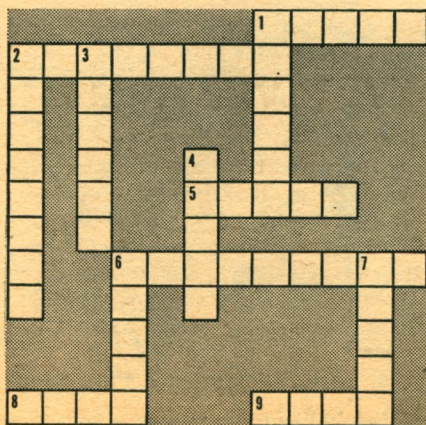
Ky, Nguyen Cao—key, nwin cow  
Mekong—may-kong  
Hanoi—hah-noi  
Ho Chi Minh—hoh chee min  
Saigon—sigh-gone  
Thieu, Nguyen Van—too, nwin van  
Viet Cong—vee-et kong

the southern part of South Viet Nam.

4. President of South Viet Nam.

6. Peace talks are going on in this city.

7. Announced the withdrawal of 25,000 U. S. troops from South Viet Nam.



## puzzle corner

### Across

- The Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) claims to be the real government of ----- Viet Nam.
- Borders South Viet Nam on the west.
- Capital of North Viet Nam.
- Ho Chi Minh is ----- of North Viet Nam.
- Borders both Viet Nams on the west.
- The South Viet Nameese army.

### Down

- Capital of South Viet Nam.
- Former U. S. Secretary of Defense.
- Great river which flows through

## READ A CARTOON

A cartoon tells a story or expresses an opinion, using pictures as symbols. After studying the cartoon in column 4, answer these questions.

1. What is the meaning of the word "apathy"? (Use your dictionary if you aren't sure.) \_\_\_\_\_

2. What symbol does the artist use to represent apathy? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Why is the man in the cartoon sleeping? \_\_\_\_\_

4. What does the rocket represent? \_\_\_\_\_

5. What would have to happen before the rocket could leave the launching pad? \_\_\_\_\_

6. Which of these best describes what the cartoonist is trying to say? (a) Let's forget everyday problems and make a bigger effort in space. (b) People interested in space have no interest in earthly problems. (c) There isn't enough energy and interest going into solving the problems on earth. (d) Astronauts should have more time to rest.

## MOON MISSION

7. The next Apollo flight, Apollo 12, is scheduled for \_\_\_\_\_, 1969.

8. A round trip to Mars would take at least \_\_\_\_\_ months to complete.

9. People living in a large communist nation in Asia did not see the Apollo 11 flight on television. Name that country. \_\_\_\_\_

10. Scientists are now studying 55 pounds of \_\_\_\_\_ brought back from the moon.

11. A planetary "grand tour" in 1976, 1977, or 1978 would carry an unmanned spacecraft to four distant planets. Name one of these planets. \_\_\_\_\_

12. A man weighing 180 pounds weighs only 30 pounds on the moon because the moon's \_\_\_\_\_ is so weak.

## VIET NAM

13. Which of the following best describes what the United States is now trying to do in Viet Nam? (a) Increase the number of U. S. troops in Viet Nam; (b) shift the burden of the fighting back to the South Viet Nameese; (c) bring an end to the peace talks; (d) achieve a full military victory in Viet Nam.

14. The two Viet Nams are part of a region once known as (a) the Balkans; (b) Indochina; (c) East India; (d) an archipelago.

15. Viet Nam is split into

two parts by the (a) 17th parallel; (b) Berlin wall; (c) 38th parallel; (d) Mekong River.

16. About how many people live in South Viet Nam? (a) 20,400,000; (b) 2,000,000; (c) 17,400,000; (d) 200,000,000.

17. Together, the two Viet Nams cover an area about half the size of (a) the United States; (b) Texas; (c) California; (d) China.

## REMEMBERING WORDS

Fill each blank with an appropriate word from this list: crucial; malnutrition; allegiance; propaganda. (One word will not be used.)



ASTRONAUT RIP VAN WINKLE

18. Many of the world's people suffer from \_\_\_\_\_, a faulty diet.

19. President Thieu must win the \_\_\_\_\_ of his people.

20. South Viet Nam faces a \_\_\_\_\_ test: Is its army ready to carry a bigger share of the fighting?

## TALKING IT OVER

1. Queen Isabella offered to sell her crown jewels to finance Columbus's voyage. Of what good was this "expensive" and "unnecessary" journey to the people of Spain and of the world?

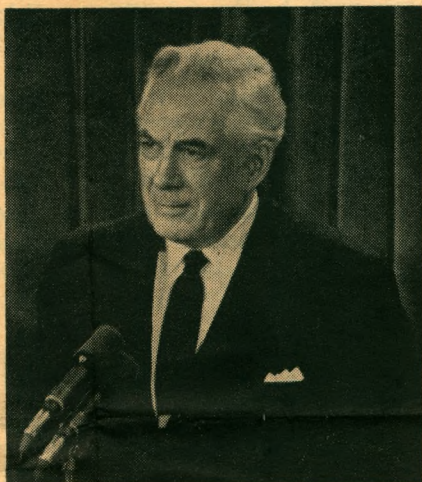
2. Do you believe the United States should continue its efforts in space exploration? Why, or why not?

3. What were your feelings when you watched Neil Armstrong take man's first step on the moon?

4. Do you think the withdrawal of American soldiers from Viet Nam marks the beginning of the end to the war? Explain your answer.



# AROUND THE WORLD



WHITE HOUSE

Tall, white-haired Warren Burger will preside over the Supreme Court when it reopens next month.

**T**HE news never takes a vacation, as this summer's events show so well. Men landing on the moon and men dying in Viet Nam have made the biggest headlines. Here's a look at other major news stories.

**New Chief Justice.** Judge Warren Burger, 61, was appointed the 15th Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Many observers say that the choice of this "law and order" judge may bring about some big changes in the judicial branch of our government. They believe it may spell an end to the far-reaching, highly controversial decisions that characterized the court of the outgoing Chief Justice, Earl Warren. The appointment of a new Associate Justice to replace Abe Fortas may also act as a brake on the highest court.

Some observers feel that Mr. Nixon's selection of 56-year-old Judge Clement Haynsworth—who has been a "moderate" in most court rulings—was intended to please people hoping for a "slow down" phase in the Court. Other observers say that past decisions given by judges are no sure indication of what their opinions will be in the future. Their view is "wait and see."

**Presidential Trip.** Richard Nixon completed a 12-day, around-the-world trip that began on the deck of the carrier *Hornet*, where he welcomed three astronauts back to earth, and ended in Rumania, where he became the first U. S. President to visit a communist nation since the Cold War began.

Mr. Nixon said that the warm welcome and applause with which he was greeted throughout his Asian tour were not for himself as much as for what America stands for. He noted that in many places the



UPI

President Nixon and Rumania's President Nicolae Ceausescu (right) join in a folk dance in Bucharest, capital of Rumania.

people held up news photos of the Apollo 11 astronauts.

But behind the cheers and fanfare, a more serious purpose underlay the President's excursions to Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines, India, Pakistan, and Viet Nam. The Nixon Administration has apparently decided that those who have warned against extending U. S. commitments throughout the world are right, and that a change in our nation's foreign policies toward Asia is needed.

The President brought the message to Asian lands that they must develop a greater means for helping themselves. As he stated in the Philippines, "Peace and progress in Asia must be shaped and protected primarily by Asian hands," and the

American contribution "should come as a supplement to Asian energies and in response to Asian leadership."

However, the President attempted to reassure Asian allies that the United States will keep its interest in the future of their continent. We will support countries in need with economic aid, but we will not fight their wars for them. President Nixon seemed eager to spell out that the United States wants no more Viet Nams.

**Investiture of a Prince.** Silver trumpets blared and plumed horsemen pranced their mounts. Inside an open castle a 20-year-old university student knelt and pledged his loyalty: "I, Charles, Prince of Wales, do become your liege man of life and



UPI

Prince Charles acknowledges the cheers of the crowd at Caernarvon Castle after his investiture.

limb and of earthly worship, and faith and truth I will bear unto you to live and die against all manner of folks."

The speaker's mother, Queen Elizabeth II, presented her son with a golden sword and ring, and placed a crown on his head. Thus, Prince Charles Philip Arthur George was formally invested as the Prince of Wales, a ceremony marking his first step toward the British throne.

Over the years, Charles has been "in training" to enable him to handle the many burdens he may one day inherit as England's monarch. He has had to work hard in school to achieve good marks, and his diligence is beginning to pay off. A recent course in the Welsh language won him the favor of many people in Wales after he delivered speeches in their native tongue.

**Fighting Irish.** A gala parade on August 12 gave way to not-so-festive battles between Protestants and Catholics in Northern Ireland. Four days of street fighting left eight dead and nearly 800 injured. The riots capped a long struggle by the country's Catholic minority to gain equal voting rights and job opportunities. (JUNIOR REVIEW will feature a major article on the troubled British province next week.)

**Day of Shame.** Shouts of "Russians, go home!" filled the air as the people of Czechoslovakia marked the first anniversary of the 1968 Soviet invasion of their country. Police fought the crowds as though determined to relive the scene of August 21 a year ago. But this time it was Czechoslovakia's harsh military forces against the people. The "Day of Shame" led to thousands of arrests, at least 10 deaths, and even tighter controls over the East European nation.

## smiles

"Know what one math book said to another?"

"No, what?"

"I've really got problems."

★

Policeman: "Does that dog in the car with you have a license?"

Lady Driver: "Are you kidding, officer? He couldn't drive if his life depended on it!"

★

"Do you know what Mr. Grubb says when he takes a bath?"

"No, what?"

"Rub-a-dub-dub, I'm a grubb in the tub."

★

Mary: "I think I'm getting insomnia."

Sue: "What makes you think so?"

Mary: "I woke up twice in biology class today."

First-aid Instructor: "Now, what would you do if a small child swallowed a key?"

Eager Learner: "Well, I guess I'd climb in through the window."



"We'd like to go up—way up!"